

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1857.

POEMS. By Mary Louisa Chittwood. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, & Keys. Although most of these poems were first published, from time to time, in the Louisville Journal, we were surprised on opening this volume, not with their great beauty and excellence, for with that we were familiar, but with their number and variety. They are as various, too, in measure as in kind, and remarkable throughout for exquisite ease and harmony. There are no strivings for effect, no mere sounding words, no sacrifice of sense to rhyme, but all is simple, natural, and graceful. We have reason to believe that the author, from her cradle to her grave (she died suddenly in her twenty-third year), was acquainted with toils and struggles such as rarely fall to the lot of humanity, but we see little or nothing of these in this volume. They seem to have had the effect only to purify and strengthen her, and to render her more sensitive, more keenly alive to the sorrows and struggles of others. There is but little here that is sad, there is nothing gloomy or despondent; the prevailing impression on the mind of the reader is bright, cheery, hopeful, and healthful. She evidently wrote, not for the sake of writing, but from the very fullness of her heart—because she could not help it—because hers were "thoughts that voluntary moved harmonious numbers." She herself has told us:

"If a pilgrim hath been shadowed
By a tree that I have nursed;
If a cup of clear cold water
I have raised to his thirst;
If I've planted one sweet flower
By an elm too barren way;
If I've whispered in the midnight
O sweet word to tell of day;
If in one poor bleeding bosom
I have wept a chord have stilled;
If a dark and restless spirit
I with hope of heaven have filled;
If I've made for life's hard battle
One faint heart grow brave and strong—
Then, my God, I thank thee, these things,
For the precious gift of song!"

This is admirably said, and breathes the spirit of the true poet and true woman as well. This volume is, indeed, a fitting monument to her genius and worth. There are lessons taught here, beautiful lessons, which if learned aright would make us all far wiser, better, and happier. Rich as it is in bright promise and in glorious fulfillment, we cannot help asking ourselves the question, what would she have done in the full maturity and ripeness of her powers? We strongly commend these poems to our readers, to all lovers of the beautiful and true. They cannot fail to be delighted with them.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The Navy Register of the United States occupies a volume of one hundred and thirty-six pages, and gives many interesting details in relation to this important arm of our national defence. The pay of a senior captain on leave or waiting orders, is \$3,500; in command of navy yards or other duty, of \$4,500. The pay of a captain in full pay is \$2,500 on leave or waiting orders, and \$3,500 in command of navy yards or on other duty. Commanders in full pay receive \$1,800 on leave or waiting orders, and \$2,100 when on duty. Upon the active service list there are 64 Captains, 96 Commanders, 42 Surgeons, and 34 Purser, ranking with Commanders; 27 Surgeons and 30 Purser ranking with Lieutenants; 311 Lieutenants, 43 Passed Assistant Surgeons and 37 Assistant Surgeons, 24 Chaplains, 12 Professors of Mathematics, 24 Masters in the line of promotion, and 24 Passed Midshipmen. There are 30 Midshipman arranged according to their merit as graduates of the Naval Academy; and there appears to be 145 now at school and on probation at Annapolis, divided into four classes.

There are in the service 38 boatswains, 40 gunners, 48 carpenters, and 39 sailmakers; and in the last year there have been 71 resignations in all, 28 deaths, and 7 dismissals. The Navy consists of 10 ships of line, 13 frigates, 19 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 19 schooners, 7 screw steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 3 sidewheel steamers of the first class, 1 sidewheel of the second class, 5 sidewheel of the second class, 1 steam tender, and 5 storeships.

The home squadron is composed of the frigate Walash and sloops Saratoga and Cyane; the Pacific squadron, of frigate Independence, sloops St. Marys, John Adams, Decatur, and steamer Massachusetts; the Mediterranean squadron, of steam frigate Susquehanna, frigate Congress, and sloop Constellation; the Brazil squadron, of frigate St. Lawrence and sloops Germantown and Falmouth; the African squadron, of sloops Jamestown and St. Louis and brig Dolphin; the East India squadron, of steam frigate San Jacinto and sloops Portsmouth and Levant. On the lakes we have the little steamer Michigan, with the formidable armament of one gun! The steamer Merrimack seems to be on special service and not on the Mediterranean squadron. The store ship Supply is absent after camels, and the Release is absent after sugar cane.

On the reserved list there are thirty captains, thirty commanders, sixty-three lieutenants, and two passed midshipmen, and the list is headed with the name of Commodore Stewart, who entered the service in the month of March, 1798. The next in order are Stephen Cassin, Geo. C. Reed, Jesse Wilkinson, and F. A. Catesby Jones.

The steamers of the Navy are as follows:

Screw Steamers, 1st class.	Michigan.	Guns.
Franklin.	50	1
Merrimack.	40	5
Walash.	40	10
Minnesota.	40	10
Roanoke.	40	2
Colorado.	40	2
Niagara.	40	2
Screw Steamers, 2d class.	St. Lawrence.	10
Screw Steamers, 3d class.	St. Louis.	10
Screw Steamers, 4th class.	St. Marys.	10
Screw Steamers, 5th class.	St. John.	10
Screw Steamers, 6th class.	St. Paul.	10
Screw Steamers, 7th class.	St. Peter.	10
Screw Steamers, 8th class.	St. James.	10
Screw Steamers, 9th class.	St. George.	10
Screw Steamers, 10th class.	St. Andrew.	10
Screw Steamers, 11th class.	St. Patrick.	10
Screw Steamers, 12th class.	St. Edward.	10
Screw Steamers, 13th class.	St. Ignace.	10
Screw Steamers, 14th class.	St. Francis.	10
Screw Steamers, 15th class.	St. Vincent.	10
Screw Steamers, 16th class.	St. John the Baptist.	10
Screw Steamers, 17th class.	St. John the Evangelist.	10
Screw Steamers, 18th class.	St. John the Apostle.	10
Screw Steamers, 19th class.	St. John the Virgin.	10
Screw Steamers, 20th class.	St. John the Martyr.	10
Screw Steamers, 21st class.	St. John the Confessor.	10
Screw Steamers, 22nd class.	St. John the Priest.	10
Screw Steamers, 23rd class.	St. John the Monk.	10
Screw Steamers, 24th class.	St. John the Hermit.	10
Screw Steamers, 25th class.	St. John the Anchorite.	10
Screw Steamers, 26th class.	St. John the Desert.	10
Screw Steamers, 27th class.	St. John the Solitary.	10
Screw Steamers, 28th class.	St. John the Recluse.	10
Screw Steamers, 29th class.	St. John the Sequester.	10
Screw Steamers, 30th class.	St. John the Hermitage.	10
Screw Steamers, 31st class.	St. John the Monastery.	10
Screw Steamers, 32nd class.	St. John the Convent.	10
Screw Steamers, 33rd class.	St. John the Nunnery.	10
Screw Steamers, 34th class.	St. John the Abbey.	10
Screw Steamers, 35th class.	St. John the Priory.	10
Screw Steamers, 36th class.	St. John the Manor.	10
Screw Steamers, 37th class.	St. John the Baronie.	10
Screw Steamers, 38th class.	St. John the Viscountie.	10
Screw Steamers, 39th class.	St. John the Marquisie.	10
Screw Steamers, 40th class.	St. John the Ducie.	10
Screw Steamers, 41st class.	St. John the Countie.	10
Screw Steamers, 42nd class.	St. John the Barone.	10
Screw Steamers, 43rd class.	St. John the Lord.	10
Screw Steamers, 44th class.	St. John the Prince.	10
Screw Steamers, 45th class.	St. John the Duke.	10
Screw Steamers, 46th class.	St. John the Marquis.	10
Screw Steamers, 47th class.	St. John the Earl.	10
Screw Steamers, 48th class.	St. John the Viscount.	10
Screw Steamers, 49th class.	St. John the Baron.	10
Screw Steamers, 50th class.	St. John the Knight.	10
Screw Steamers, 51st class.	St. John the Esquire.	10
Screw Steamers, 52nd class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 53rd class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 54th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 55th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 56th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 57th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 58th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 59th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10
Screw Steamers, 60th class.	St. John the Gentleman.	10

THE MAILS.—We dislike continually inflicting paragraphs relative to the postal nuisance upon the readers of the Journal, but our obligations to the business community, who are the chief sufferers, render it a duty from which we cannot shrink. The New York mail is now three days behind, although it has been received in time at Cincinnati. The post-office agents, great and small, in this section seem to have no idea of what is their duty. If they have no greater knowledge of the necessity of drawing their large salaries than they exercise in forwarding the public interests, they will certainly starve.

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty is the ungraceful act of eating eggs." Some Yankee remarks that the poet never could have seen a lady hanging on to the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob.

The Lord Mayor of London has prohibited Tom Thumb's carriage from parading the city.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was born in Philadelphia in 1822. Nearly a third of his life was consumed in travel out of the limits of the United States. No man of his years, however, was more thoroughly acquainted with the geographical features of his own country. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating as a doctor of medicine in 1843. His graduating thesis on "Kystine" was crowned by the faculty, and is still cited as authority in the books of the profession. Immediately after receiving his degree, he was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, most of which travel, including Camarinas and Mindora, was made on foot.

His charts are still preserved, but we believe have not been published. His associate during a portion of this exploration, the lamented young Baron Loe, of Prussia, sank under the effects of the hardship and exposure which attended upon it, and died in Java. Dr. Kane devoted much attention to his observations with subsequent travels in Siam, Java, and the island of Sumatra. He was the first who descended the crater of the Taal, upon which occasion he effected a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano. He was lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from an overhanging cliff, and clambering down seven hundred feet through the scoria, was dragged up senseless, with the interesting specimens which he had collected. Among these were bottles of sulphurous acid from the very mouth of the crater.

After this, Dr. Kane traversed India, spending a considerable time among the monolithic structures of Arungabad (which would seem to have been particularly attracted to him). He visited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, the Oases of Jupiter, Ammon, &c., and various classic regions which have since become the trodden ground of European tourists. A portion of this travel introduced him to the learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. Returning, however, Dr. Kane was so unfortunate as to lose his baggage in a quicksand above E-Sloot, and with it his entire papers and journals of years of interesting travel.

Taking a profound interest in the workings of the slave trade, Dr. Kane next sailed from home in the frigate United States for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the barons of Dahomey through the influence of the infamous Da Souza. An excursion which he planned to Alomey, favored by the Portuguese, failed through a severe attack of the coast fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane's constitution has never entirely recovered.

Dr. Kane's personal adventures in Mexico are part of the history of his country. His wounds on the field of Napoluca, which were of a very serious nature, opened to him the hospitalities of his prisoner, Major General Canter, the defender of San Juan d'Ulloa against the French, and secured him the gratitude of other Mexican citizens of the highest distinction. We believe, however, that his travels through the Republic of the Cactus carried him little outside the lines of military operations. After his brilliant performance of the duty of carrying President Polk's despatches to Gen. Scott, he was still necessarily troubled by the movements of the American forces. His barometrical altitudes of Popocatepetl, however, are of value.

On the return of peace he was assigned to the Coast Survey, under Prof. Baché, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the Government of the United States to the first American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was accepted as Senior Surgeon of the squadron. His "Personal Narrative" of this cruise was published in 1852.

Before it was completed for the press he had effected his arrangements for the last Arctic expedition, appropriating to this cherished object his own pecuniary resources, as well as drawing largely on those of Mr. Grinnell and several of the scientific institutions of the country. The history of that expedition and the remarkable discoveries to which it led are now before the country. They constitute in themselves an imperishable monument to Dr. Kane's fame. It will ever be a subject of deep regret that the sufferings through which he passed to achieve those results should have prevented him from reaping the full benefit of the honors to which they would unquestionably have led.

THE KANSAS "WHITE HOUSE"—Residence and Office of Gov. Geary.—It is in the territorial capital, Leecompton, and is situated on the bank of the Kansas river in the eastern end of the town. It is what is called in old Virginia a double log house; that is, two log pens, with an opening between them. This court, or opening, has, however, been boarded up like a barn, and now forms the Governor's dining room.

The room first entered is about 20 feet square, and around its walls, on two sides, on plain pine shelves, are law books and Congressional documents composing the territorial library. On the other two sides are harness, saddles, and old U. S. muskets.

A "squire," or usher, dressed in the uniform of a common soldier and wearing a cocked hat, rises from his seat near the stove, and points you, with great dignity, to a wooden bench. In reply to your inquiry for his Excellency, he says the Governor will be out after a while, and after a while he comes out with some guest, whom he dismisses there, and you enter with him into his office.

The office is in the opposite end of the building, from which the other stove pipe is seen projecting. In the centre of the room is a large table, at which the Governor's private secretary is writing, and in one corner is a bed, where the Governor and his secretary sleep. There is no other furniture in the room except a common carpet, a sofa, and a few chairs.

In the dining room are a mahogany sideboard, a pine table, a few chairs, and a common carpet. If you happen there at a suitable hour, the Governor will insist upon your sitting down to dinner, or tea, for he is very hospitable. He sits at the head of the table, and his negro woman brings in the warm dishes from an out-door shanty kitchen.

In one corner of the dining room is a crooked stairway leading to the loft above. This loft—lighted by a little square window of six panes (which is seen in front)—is a sort of private consultation room, where the Governor takes folks when he wants to talk with them in private. In one corner of this loft are piled the guns, sabres, &c., taken from the party of free State emigrants under Col. Eldridge and Perry.

The house is built of unwhewn logs, is chinked and daubed outside and roughly plastered inside. The story, or what the Yankee calls "between joints," is about seven and a half feet. Though this "unshon" would not appear to advantage in Cincinnati, yet it is one of the most comfortable habitations in Kansas. The only occupants of this Kansas White House are the Governor, his private secretary, his squire, and his negro woman.

The Porter family of Hadley, Mass., may well be called a judicial family, the peace justiceship of the county of Hampshire having been filled by some member of that family since 1659, when Samuel Porter was appointed King's Justice. His son Samuel was Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas Judge in 1711, as was his son Eleazer from 1737 to 1757. Eleazer's son (Eleazer also) was a Justice of the Peace, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, and one of the Judges of the first court after the Revolution. The last named Eleazer's son (Moses) was Justice of the Peace 40 years, and now J. E. Porter, Moses's son, holds the office. They had all lived on the same lot, and the present mansion was built in 1713.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "We are requested by Mr. M. Albrecht, who is a member of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Ill., to say that the statement in our paper of yesterday of the failure of the Socialist enterprise is a misrepresentation. The Community is still in existence, and under flourishing circumstances. There is no dissatisfaction among the members now remaining of the society; but a small minority of ninety-four members had withdrawn in an irregular manner, finding that they could not succeed in destroying the democratic principle, preferring to substitute the patriarchal. The minority have removed to St. Louis, and they are the persons who have petitioned for a repeal of the act of incorporation."

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[For the Louisville Bulletin.]
MISSISSIPPI.—As well to quiet the minds of our citizens upon the subject of a future supply of coal of good quality, and at reasonable prices, we would not only render it possible, but we would invest in coal lands or mining operations, I beg to make a few remarks upon the coal fields of Kanawha river.

In the Valley of the Kanawha, between the Salt Works, sixty-five miles from the mouth, and the Great Falls, one hundred miles, the mountains abound in coal in great variety, from the rich Coking coal, the free or open burning to the Canal in every variety, in seams from three to twelve feet in thickness, and lying from the base to the summit of mountains from ten to hundred feet in height. The latter seams have cut their beds down to the level of the valley so as to open avenues in every direction for railways and drifts. Many of these mountains have several workable seams varying in character, occasionally, partly Canals. The same statement applies to Elk and Coal rivers, tributaries emptying themselves respectively at 45 and 60 miles from the mouth of the Kanawha—both navigable—the latter having a system of locks and dams nearly completed, some 40 miles up the celebrated Percy Canal coal fields.

The existence of this abundance of coal of such fine shipping qualities has only been known a few years; since which many settlements from England, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Eastern Virginia have been visiting in these lands at low prices, in no instance, it is believed, at over \$25 per acre, and only in a few instances as high as that. Last winter, a company of gentlemen from Maryland purchased the "Stockton Canal Coal" mines, some 90 miles from the mouth of the river, at \$25 per acre for 2,000 acres, with a view of manufacturing oils, &c.

Preparations have been extensively made for mining and shipping whenever the navigation shall have been improved, as there have been contracts made this winter to dig, securing a depth of four feet in the water of every foot of the river, for the purpose of steam-tugs, which it is demonstrated is much the cheapest system of transportation. This improvement is to be perfected within two years, and some of the worst obstructions removed the coming summer.

With black miners, the coal can be delivered at half the mining cost. With a more continuous distance of more than 200 miles shorter, out of large seams where the mining rights can be bought for \$25 per acre, instead of over \$500 per acre, can it be doubted that coal in abundance can be brought here at less than Pittsburgh prices, and that these coal lands will rapidly appreciate in value?

Many of our citizens have used the "Stockton Canal Coal," and few have tried the "Salt" coal from the Winchester mines of Kanawha.

For the satisfaction of those who may be disposed to try the Winchester coal, there is some on sale in this city, a comparative analysis, reported by the celebrated Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, is annexed:

Youghiogheny.	Powery.	Winifrede.
Of Volatile Matter.....	1.71	3.40
Of Ashes.....	2.31	27.01
Of Fixed Carbon.....	84.4	12.99
Of Fixed Carbon.....	96.98	47.73
100.00	100.00	100.00

THE VARIETIES.

History of the Penny.—The ancient English penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among our Saxon ancestors. At the time of Edward it was equal in weight to our present penny. Till the time of King Edward I. the penny was so deeply indented that it might easily be broken and parted, on occasions, into two parts—these were called halfpence; or into four—these were called fourthings or farthings.

In Ireland a sharp fellow is said to be "as cute as Power fox, the fox of Ballybothereen, which used to read the newspapers every morning to find out where the hounds were to meet."

An act repealing the law against betting on elections has passed the Louisiana Legislature; also an act repealing the law prohibiting lotteries.

Tenacity of Life.—Mr. T. E. Digges recently dug out of the snow eight sheep which had been under their white mantle for fifteen days, and one that actually survived for twenty-one days without food of any kind. A hen belonging to Joseph Jeffries, Esq., was cut out by a wagon-wheel, after having been under the snow for sixteen days. Mr. Peter Redd found one of his hogs after it had lived on "short allowance and cold comfort" in a snow-drift for seventeen days.—Warrenton (Va.) Flag.

Did you ever hear of the wife that wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: "Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love; the longer you stay away, the better I like you."

A dog was caught at Pawtucket the other night, in the act of stealing hens. He had evidently been trained for the business, and pursued it with great skill, seizing the fowls by the neck and carrying them to his employer, who waited a short distance off.

The advantage of legal technicalities to rogues is manifest in a decision of the Recorder of New York, who on Thursday discharged a company of gamblers who had been indicted and pleaded guilty, on the ground that their offence was a misdemeanor and not a felony, as the indictments charged.

It is now said that Lord Napier, the new English Minister accredited to this country, will be accompanied to Washington by his wife and four sons. Lord Napier himself desired this appointment, and it was given to him by the government of Lord Palmerston at his own solicitation.

The Customs Revenue of Canada for the fiscal year amounted to \$4,363,000, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the previous year. This increase has taken place under the new tariff, which abolished the 30 per cent. duty, and increased the specific duty on articles of luxury.

The number of unemployed laborers and mechanics in London, whose business is connected with building, is said to have increased from 35,000 to 70,000 within a week, and they have continued their public demonstrations, but in an orderly and quiet manner.

Matrimony.—Credit is given clergymen in notices of marriages. Why should not notices of deaths be equally civil with physicians?—Post.

HORRIBLE DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Inquest by the Coroner.—A letter from a friend in Nockamixon township gives the particulars of a terrible case of destitution and death. It appears that a woman, living by herself in the swamp or rocks of that place, by the name of Charlotte Taney, has not been observed by the neighbors since the fall of chimney, some time ago. On Tuesday morning last a neighbor, named Philip Nic, went by her house, and called at the door, which he found fast. He left, but not being satisfied, went back again next morning, found the door fast as before, and went round on the back side and looked in at the window, and saw her lying dead on the bed. He made an entrance and found one of the most horrible sights ever witnessed. She was lying on her left arm and hand with her head and right arm hanging over the side, and was frozen perfectly stiff. Her hand which hung over the side reached down to a pot of water, which was full, had run over, and with her hand had frozen fast to the floor so solid that it required a great effort to get it loose. The nice had eaten a considerable portion of the flesh from her bones, and it was one of the most shocking sights ever witnessed. Her bed was of the most miserable character. It consisted of a sack filled with cornstalks and laid on a bedstead of her own make, consisting of the limbs of trees laid across scantling, in the form of a ladder. The covering was also of the most scanty character. There was nothing eatable about the house except some flour, and that of the poorest kind. She no doubt died of actual starvation and cold, and herself no doubt of the terrible cases of destitution in Bucks county that has ever come to our knowledge. On Wednesday last, an inquest was held over the body by Isaac McIntire, Esq., and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated.—Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.

MARRIED.
On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Vaughan, the bride's father, Mr. WOODROW MORGAN, of Fleming co., to Mrs. AMANDA M. F. DUNLAP, of Jacksonville, Ill.

DIED.
In Portland, on the 23d inst., at the residence of her mother, Miss MILDRED J. RICKETTS, in the 31st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

On New Orleans papers please copy.
On the 23d inst. Edward, infant son of William and Hannah Dalry, aged 10 months.

Take Notice.
ALL persons who bought property at the Marshall's sale at the National Hotel must come forward immediately, and claim the same, or they will be dealt with according to law.

SOFT HATS.—We have large supply of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Soft Hats of all colors.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st

On SATURDAY, 21st inst., we will introduce to the public our SPRING FASHION OF DRESS MOLE-SKIN HATS for 1857, Louisville manufacture. We will have ready for our sales on the same day NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES OF DRESS HATS.

IRON Tongs, Little Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Sad-Irons, with very little stands, small Dog-Irons, Bows and Arrows, Knives and Forks (little ones), for little ones, &c., in the fancy line, by A. McBRIDE.

TOY Tools, Planes, Saws, and small Chisels of good working Tools, suitable for presents to boys, at A. McBRIDE'S.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but also give a healthy white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Petridge & Co., proprietors. A. B. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

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CITY ORDINANCES, &C.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, }
Louisville, February 19, 1857.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "proposals for cast iron water pipes and attachments," will be received until this office until the 15th of March, 1857, for making and delivering three thousand five hundred tons (more or less) of cast iron water pipes and attachments, varying in size from 50 to 30, 20, 16, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 3 inches in diameter.

All the pipes to be cast on end from a cupola furnace and to be delivered and tested in the city of Louisville, Ky. The entire amount to be delivered between the 1st of June, 1857, and the 1st of October, 1858. The Company reserves the right to reject any of the proposals made.

A list of specifications will be furnished on application at this office. A. HARRIS,
President Louisville Water Co.

Wish to Buy or Hire
A NEGRO WOMAN who can be well recommended as a superior cook, washer, and ironer. Call on R. VAUGHAN,
At Brawner & Vaughan's office,
Jefferson st., near Third.

f23 jdb&j

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last twenty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Strictures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperance and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. All communications to the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening, as weekly.

WILLOW WARE.—A large stock of domestic Willow Ware in Market and Retail Baskets; Round-top Willow Garages and Cabs; Willow Cradles and Chairs; Received and for sale low.

CABS AND CARRIAGES.—I have received the whole-sale agency for an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperance and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful harness are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Also
TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

T. C. PROAL'S,
Jan 30 44b6m 70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst. by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock was consumed, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Butts's building, No. 446 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:
MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville, do;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
TRADERS' BANK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga, do;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., do;
HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, PAINTER, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR

OF ALL KINDS OF Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.
No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants one of TROXEL'S beautiful AM-BROTYPES. Some months ago the different household names gotten up by articles to deceive the public at a considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere to see the art for \$30.
Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.
Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,
No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.
RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.
Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, &c., &c.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and industry, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.
He keeps on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngslough Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.
He also keeps the best Pit Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families in the city, and delivered to the public at the lowest possible price.
Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

VOGT & KLING.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of jewelry, and done with dispatch.
S. B. - Watches and jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlmeier, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our FINISHING and PLANO WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out instruments from twelve to twenty per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merits of our Piano we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Instruments of New York and London.
Finishing and Piano Ware rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

NEW GOODS

At MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street.

SUPER plain black Silks.

Assorted colors all Wool De Laines; White and colored Brilliant; Super French and English Chintz; Irish Linen, Linen Lawn, and Cambric; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 super white Flannel.

EMBRROIDERIES

Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Collars; Do, do, do de Sete; Do, do, do de Swiss Bands and Flouncings; Embroidered skirts and Peignoirs; Super plain corded Handkerchiefs, cheap; Marcelline skirts new; Gauze, French, Chantilly, and Honiton Yells; India Twill and Dimity; 20 dozen shirt Buttons; Mosaic embroidered Sets and Collars; Valenciennes, Honiton, and Thread Lace Sets; Real Laces and Imitation; Crave Collars and Sets.

We will now be daily in receipt of new and beautiful goods, and we assure our friends that our stock will exceed any ever before offered by us in extent and beauty.

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

CAPS

A large supply of Men's and Boys' Caps cloth, velvet, and plush, on hand, which we are offering at very small profits.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
435 Main st.

HATS

Paris Fashion for Spring just received by express and for sale by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
435 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.
Last night, 12 o'clock - To-day, 12 o'clock.
29.63. 29.45.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 12 M.
52 44 52 69

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

Captain Pearce telegraphs to Capt. Sherry that the river is rising at Cincinnati and will probably rise 5 feet there.

The steamer Prairie Rose has been sold to parties in St. Louis for \$14,000.

The steamer Chattanooga arrived from Tennessee river this morning.

[By the Portland Telegraph Line.]
PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Fashion departed at 2 o'clock. The Rainbow and H. D. Newcomb leave this afternoon.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, Feb. 24.—Win. Wallace, a cannie Scotchman, was picked up in an insensible condition, having been drunk and fallen down. He imagined that he had been struck by a slung-shot, and was generally crazy. Promising to abstain from drinking, except a "drop now and then," he was discharged.

Nancy Green was excessively boisterous and indecently drunk in Officer Ragan's ward yesterday. Having spent about one half of her lifetime in the Workhouse, she had no objection to returning, and was accordingly granted a term of three months in the Cave.

Win. Wardlow, an old man of respectable connections, was found on the wharf very drunk. He candidly confessed having been unreasonably intoxicated, but begged not to be sent to the workhouse as he had in his time broke a great deal of rock for the city. He desired to go to the country where he could hoe, dig, plow, and plant corn, and the court, on the score of old lang syne, kindly acceded to his requests.

Chas. Krumknecht was being constantly abusive of his wife, who is a neat, prim German-looking lady. She desired that he would be put out of the way, so that he might not interfere with her hereafter. Sent to the workhouse for three months.

The case involving the defamations of the character of Miss Catherine McDermott, in which Bridget Donnelly, Bridget McGinty, and Bridget Cornigan were defendants, was dismissed, the gallant Commonwealth's Attorney pro tem., Mr. E. S. Craig, having amicably adjusted the difficulty. The slanderous females withdrew their charges and apologized to the injured young Catherine. So the warrant was dismissed, and the costs divided between the litigating parties.

Jo. Lewis was ordered to be brought in from the workhouse.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MESSRS. EMBROS: In your issue of this morning you attribute the opening of Portland avenue to public travel to the exertions of the committee appointed by the meeting of merchants on Saturday night last. Allow me to say to you and the public, that while I entertain for the gentlemen who compose that committee the highest regard, they had no more to do with the giving to the public that part of my work now in use, or in expediting the completion of the same, than did the man in the street. I expected to have completed the graving of the road last week and had called on the Mayor and requested him to call the Council together to receive it, but was prevented by the heavy rains. That portion of the road now in use was thrown open to travel and almost covered by every description of vehicle before the committee made their appearance. Respectfully,

WHITE & SELVAGE.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

STREETS AND STREET INSPECTORS.—What other evidence of their being Street Inspectors have we than their receiving pay? Is it not their duty to see that an undue proportion of the street is not obstructed by buildings, that the present obstruction at the case may be by their brick and said do not extend an indefinite number of feet beyond these limits, that their water carts shall not be permitted to fill up the remainder of the street until the present obstruction is removed? If the street is to be kept open to the public, it is the duty of the Street Inspectors to see that the present obstruction is removed by some public spirited individuals giving a servant a couple of quarters to throw it into the river, in a word, that all improper obstructions and nuisances be prevented. If the Street Inspectors are not their duties the sooner they are made so and the Inspectors required to perform them the better, and if their powers of location, that is, the man in the street, are to be taken away, frequently, every street and alley in their respective districts, let them bring in the aid of a PONY.

There is no difficulty about this matter, the proper officers observing violation of law have only to call the attention of the violator to it and say in a gentlemanly manner that it is their duty to see the law enforced, and the thing is accomplished.

The sentiment of our citizens, on this subject, is right; they are tired of the street and of their duty, and to see that the very few exceptional cases which may be met with are promptly dealt with according to law, when a great change in the condition of our streets is effected.

When the streets are cleaned, housekeepers should be requested to deposit, on the piles scraped up, the ashes and dirt from their yards and private alleys, that the city carts may take it away.

The vigilant attention of active and polite officers, firm and impartial in the discharge of their duties, would bring about, without additional expense, a reform which would add much to the pleasant appearance of our city, as well as to its comfort and health. Without improvement in this direction an abundant supply of water may prove any day but a blessing, with its flow by the street and standing in pools to our almost level streets.

TAXES.

GOLD PENS.—Fletcher & Bennett's Gold Pens; also a large assortment of the above makes of Gold Pens; also a large assortment of Gold Pens in good silver cases, at 18 cents, and hand and for sale by

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.
No. 417 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Have for sale a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Lever Watches, of the best makes, and at greatly reduced prices.

Gold and Vest Chains, Seals and Keys, Gold Chatelaines, Guard Chains, Gold Neck Chains, Gold and Jet Crosses, &c., at low prices for cash.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

New Music! New Music!

Just published—
"Polonaise a la Mode," arranged by Bernard Teupe.
"P. J. de la Vierge's Quickstep," composed by P. J. de la Vierge.

"Adieu Polka," by Lou. Gross.
"Les Larmes d'Amour" (Tears of Love), by Lou. Gross.

We have also just received by express all the latest Eastern publications.

TRIPP & CRAGG.
Importers and Dealers in No. 109 Fourth st.

LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are making up a fair amount of Furs. Having on hand much too large a stock for the season, and much of it too fine for the market—almost the ladies' fur is nothing more reasonable for such purpose, and are now furnishing the ladies with Furs of every description at much lower prices than they have ever before retained for in the Western country, and intend to do so until after Christmas, which will afford a good opportunity to all those who wish to make Christmas presents. There can be no doubt that the ladies will find our Furs so low that they are within the reach of all.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

New Book by J. F. Smith, Esq.

MARION BARNARD, or Lessons of Life, by the author of "Dick Tarleton," "Fred Graham," "Gus Howard," etc. Price 50c. Just received by express at

CRUMP & WELSH'S,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

BOYS' YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS

OF THE latest styles constantly on hand and for sale by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
435 Main street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.

The steamer Indian has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 10th inst. She sailed early on the morning of the 11th. The America was telegraphed below Liverpool on the 10th.

The Parliamentary return of the income and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September shows a total income of upwards of £71,000,000 and expenditures about £68,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that on Friday he would report his financial statement.

In the House of Lords reference was made to an article in the Paris Monitor intimating the probable union of the Danubian Principalities. Lord Lyndhurst wished to know whether the Divan that was about to assemble would take into consideration the question of this union or whether it would be decided by representatives.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Various Liverpool circulars quote cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales for three days were 38,000 bales including 20,000 on speculation and for export—market closed steady at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 7 1/2; middling upland 7 1/2; middling Mobiles 7 1/2; Rio de Janeiro and Egyptian long stapled cotton market active, and all qualities have considerably advanced.

Manchester markets quiet. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote breadstuffs quiet. Wheat inactive and quotations barely maintained. Flour also inactive; quotations nominally 6d.—lower. Corn quiet at 8 1/2.—White wheat quoted at 9s 3d/9s 9d. Western canal flour 30s 6d/31 1/2d; Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 31s 3/2d; Ohio 33s 6d/34s. Mixed corn 33s 9d/34s; yellow 34s 6d; white 35s/35s 6d. The provision market is generally unchanged.

Pork is dull. Bacon, also, is dull and unchanged. Lard is held at 70s, but buyers demand a reduction. Quercitron bark—Philadelphia at 11s. 6d.; Baltimore at 10s. 9d.; and London at 10s.

Consols, for money, are quoted at 92/93 1/2.

Lord Clarendon replied that he had read the article in the Monitor with surprise, but at present he should abstain from expressing any opinion on the subject.

Mr. Wm. Layard, in the House of Commons, inquired whether the Persian Ambassador at Paris was negotiating a treaty with Lord Cowley under the same full powers he possessed at Constantinople.

Mr. V. Smith, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said he believed his powers were precisely the same, and he had every reason to hope that negotiations would result satisfactorily.

Mr. Disraeli again repeated, in most positive terms, that a treaty had been made by France guaranteeing to Austria her Italian possessions.

Lord Palmerston denied that a treaty existed, but admitted that France during the Russian war, agreed to assist Austria in case of insurrections in Sicily.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.

The new Government was organized to-day with an upper Provincial Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court announced that no arguments would be heard after Friday, the 27th inst., and that the Court would adjourn on Friday, the 6th of March.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Sumner started for Washington to-day to resume his seat in the Senate. He will proceed to Europe in the Fulton on the 7th of March.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, M.

River 9 feet 7 inches, and falling. Weather clear and mild.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24, M.

The river is rising slowly. Weather warm and cloudy, with indications of rain.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24, M.

Flour dull and nominal. Provisions unsettled; pending the report of hog packing to be published in the Price Current to-morrow, holders have withdrawn from the market. New hoon sides sold this morning at 10 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, M.

Flour is declining—sales of 6,600 bbls. Wheat firm—sales of 8,000 bush. Corn dull and irregular—sales 20,000 bush. Pork buoyant—sales of mess at \$22. Beef and Bacon buoyant. Whisky steady at 25c.

Stocks active and firm—Chicago and Rock Island 102; Illinois Central 128 1/2; Illinois Central Bonds 98 1/2; Michigan Southern 75 1/2; New York Central 89 1/2; Pennsylvania Coal Company 94; Galena and Chicago 103 1/2; Michigan Central 94; Erie 55 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 73 1/2; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 53; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 101 1/2; Milwaukee and Mississippi 67 1/2; Canton Co. 23 1/2; Virginia 68 1/2. Sterling exchange firm at 108 1/2.

In Sets.

PIRATES, Coral, Cameo, Mosaic, Frosted, and Painted Jewelry at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
Main st., between Second and Third.

CLOTH, Plush, and Velvet CAPS for men's, boys', and children's wear, of every style, quality, and color, constantly on hand and for sale by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
435 Main st.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

SOMETHING VALUABLE.
Fine Plates, Tea and Coffee Sets, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives, Forks, Ladles, Dippers, Skimmers, Fine Pocket-Knives, Sewing, Shears, sets of Carvers, and in fine cases, Silver-Cutlery, Mince-Cutlery, Fine Tea Sets, and many valuable presents for old and young, for sale low by

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

Harper and Godey for January.

HARPER and Godey for January. Price 30 cents a number, or subscriptions taken at \$2 40 a year, payable in advance. Apply early, as we wish to make up as large a list as possible to commence with the new volume.

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

SKATES! SKATES!

Ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys who wish to amuse themselves Christmas can find a good assortment of Skates ready strapped for running, at No. 69 Third street. **J. A. McBRIDE.**

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, for superior Piano-Fortes, exhibited by them at the Mechanics' Charitable Association of Massachusetts for 1880.

Gold Medal for the best Grand Piano.
Gold Medal for the best Parlor Grand Piano.
Silver Medal for the best Square Piano.

Belong the first-class premiums awarded over all competitors.

CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded the first premiums in every instance where they have exhibited their Pianos, and have received 30 Gold and Silver Medals from the years 1825 to 1880, for superior workmanship in their art.

We have just received the following invoice, and will be able to offer them at Boston prices in a few days:

No. 18,028 do do do
No. 18,060 do do do
No. 18,028 do do do
No. 18,029 do do do
No. 18,077 do do do
No. 18,084 do do do

These instruments, with our present assortment, will give to purchasers the best opportunity for selecting their favorite Piano ever offered in Louisville. Many of the above being Premium Instruments, those about to purchase will do well to wait and examine them before deciding.

BEAUMONT BROTHERS,
Sole Dealers in Chickering's Pianos,
71 Fourth street, under National Hotel,
Louisville, Ky.

Magazines for January.

HARPER'S Magazine;
Putnam's do;
Knickerbocker Magazine;
Godey's Lady's Book.

Subscribers to any of the above Magazines will be entitled to Three Gifts from 75c. to \$2.50. Price of each Magazine 50c. Terms cash.

C. HAYES & CO.,
Main st.

NEW JEWELRY.

Just received, a splendid assortment of Diamond, Coral, Cameo, and other Jewelry of the latest and most fashionable styles. Please call and examine at 435 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FLETCHER & BENNETT.

LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY AND PLAIN FURS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS. In the assortment will be found some extra fine and large-sized Cases: Stone Martin, Fitch, black Lina, and French Sable, all of which we are offering at Eastern prices.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
435 Main st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interrupted nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. **RAYMOND & PATTEN,** 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New York. July 19 44j

A FEW SETS FURS still on hand which we will sell at cost. **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.**

A COMBINATION OF COMFORT, UTILITY, AND durability will be found in these fine Felt Hats sold by **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.**

Putnam and Knickerbocker for February

Just received and for sale by **CRUMP & WELSH,**
84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books at Hagan & Co's.

THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Lady of Louisville, neatly bound in cloth, price 25c. Home Scenes of the New Testament, or Christ in the Family, by Rev. T. Stork, D. D.

The Robin and other Parables for Children. Jesus in the Temple, or the Model of Youth. Animals of the Bible, their History and their Uses. Just received and for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO.,
Main st.

New Books! New Books!

AT RINGGOLD'S.
Prescott's Robertson's History of Charles V. Also complete sets of Prescott's Works. Worth and Wealth; Maxims for Merchants and Businessmen, by Freeman Hunt. A Hunter's Life among Lions, Elephants, and other Wild Animals, by Cummings. The Blumingtons, by Nicholson. People from a Belfry. The Golden Legend, or Up and Down the Irawaddi. The Paragons in Paris. The Doctor of St. Bartholomew's. History and Records of the Elephant Club. The Behavior Book, by Miss Leslie. Lena Rivers, by the author of Tempest and Sunshine. Viola, Mrs. Cross and the Crown, by McIntosh. For sale by

R. S. RINGGOLD,
66 Fourth street.

New Books Daily Received at

C. HAGAN & CO'S, No. 507 Main street.

SUBSCRIPTION received for all of the Magazines at the publishers' price (\$3 per copy), and a premium of three Gifts to each copy.

C. HAGAN & CO

EVENING BULLETIN.

HEDGES.—It is still an unsettled question whether live fences are economical in sections of country where proper materials can be obtained at reasonable rates for plank fences. On prairies and other locations where fencing timber is costly, the question is probably settled in favor of hedges. During the last ten years an immense number of experiments have been tried in hedge making, and, in a large majority of cases, they have resulted in also. In fact, so that, at the present time, many farmers are fully satisfied, from actual experiment, that hedges "won't do."

We feel satisfied that, in some locations, they may have been fairly tested and found less durable and more expensive than board fences, yet, in a great many cases, they have never been fairly tested where they have been pronounced failures. It is not to be expected that a man, who never saw a hedge, should be able to take the seed of a tree that he knows nothing about, as regards its habits, and go to work, without an instructor, and form a good fence with it. Hence, many of the failures, no doubt, are nothing more than was to have been expected.

As we have much faith in hedges, at least for many localities, we take the liberty of making a few remarks upon their culture and the causes of their failure. The *maclura* (osage orange) is undoubtedly the most suitable plant for hedges, and of this some very fine hedges have been made. If farmers cannot succeed with this plant, we feel sure they will fail with any other. We are glad to see that in different sections of the country persons have taken up the growth of hedges as a business. We are satisfied that this is the only method which will produce uniform success; because there are many conditions to success, which such persons can inform themselves of, and thus accumulate a fund of information which farmers who only expect to keep up their own fences, commencing generally on a very small scale, could by no means acquire without devoting more attention to this subject than other interests and business would admit of. We should, therefore, advise farmers, who wish to try hedges, to employ some one who makes it his business to grow them for him, unless he has had more than common opportunities of acquiring knowledge himself. There is certainly an art in growing hedges properly, so much so that we find, where a man has been successful, he frequently adopts it as his business in future. We have been told by persons who have traveled extensively that a well-grown hedge is a very rare sight, though evidences of failure are of very common occurrence. We say, then, that hedge-growing is a business by itself, and advise the inexperienced to encourage it by employing those who have embraced it to make their hedges for them.

There are many miles of hedges, however, that have been planted by farmers, generally beside some other fence which it was designed to supersede, but which it cannot yet spare, though three, four, and even five years old; what shall be done with these? Every one who has read anything about hedges (and we presume all that have planted them have read something about them) will remember that they were cautioned as to the importance of making them close below, and told of the difficulty of doing it, and also of the importance of allowing no gaps to be formed by dead plants.

All the failures in hedges arise from one or both of these causes. It is very difficult for an inexperienced person to form a hedge close enough at the bottom, hence some hedges that will turn an unruly bull cannot be turned out, because they will admit pigs and even stout shoats. Here then is the cause of failure in most cases. Is there any remedy? As we have experimented somewhat in hedging and experienced the difficulty of making them close at the bottom, we will mention our own experience in correcting the evil. We have several pieces of hedge set out in different ways for experiment; the oldest was set five years ago last spring, and was as close and well shaped as some of the best we ever saw; but, not being as close as we wished it, early in the spring we took a pruning saw (a small saw on a pole) and sawed the hedge off close to the ground, so that not a vestige of it remained in sight. In a few weeks the stumps put up a ring of young sprouts which were topped with a grass hook when three or four weeks high; and this process was continued throughout the whole growing season; consequently the growth is not over eighteen inches; but it seems now close enough, and will, we think, make an impervious fence with the present season's growth. This is just what we advise to be done with all hedges that are too open below. And there is no other way of doing it. You may dislike to cut back a hedge that ought to be a fence and is almost one; but the amount of time lost will not be regretted when you see with what rapidity the hedge will be reproduced. Cut the tops off level till you have sufficient width; make it spread well before you suffer it to rise; get a good foundation before you trim it laterally at all. If we were to set out a new hedge now, we should merely set the plants and cultivate them well for two seasons without trimming, and then cut all off at the ground and manage as above mentioned. By this method a good close foundation 18 inches high may be formed in one season, and the only trimming required is to cut off the tops of the young tender sprouts, which can be done with a sharp hook nearly as fast as one can walk. To do this every week or ten days is but a small matter.

In case of gaps from the dying out of plants, we think it much better to bend down one of the adjoining ones than to try to make a young plant grow there. If the hedge is over two years old, dig a hole, select a stout branch that will reach into the hole, cut it half through at the part that will be lowest when bent down, and secure it in its position by means of a stout hooked stick driven into the ground. Now return the earth, and it will take root and ultimately fill up the gap. Of all the different modes of planting that have been recommended (nearly all of which we have tried) we prefer a single row, 8 inches apart in the row. To insure success the plant must be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated until it is large enough to shade the ground and kill grass and weeds for itself. We know of no plant that suffers more from neglect than the *maclura*. Setting aside the question of economy, we think live fences by all odds preferable on account of appearance. When we have more experience as to their effect on the crops growing near to them, we shall be better able to decide how much is to be deducted from their usefulness on that account.

Soft Felt Hats.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have just received direct from their Eastern manufacturers a large assortment of Soft Business and Traveling Hats of a superior make and extra fine quality, all of which they are selling at very low prices. **J14Jeb**

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857.

The Corruption Investigation Committee—The Charges and Recommendations—Hard Hits at "Outsiders," etc.

At last the select committee of the House have made their report, and a severe one it is. Four of the five members composing the inquest unite in the following resolutions, which combine their conclusions in the premises:

First. That O. B. Matteson, a member of the House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constructing the Des Moines grant to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of the joint resolution through the House. That Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House have associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of the House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof; and that said Matteson be and is hereby expelled.

Second. That William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, did agree with F. C. Triplett, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of the said Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book. That the said Gilbert did cast his vote on the low land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock given or to be given to him; and that Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House.

Third. That Francis S. Edwards, a member of the House from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of said bill; and that Edwards be and is hereby expelled from this House.

Fourth. That William W. Welch did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. C. Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that he paid to the said Gilbert on its passage. That Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress; and that Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The above reports were severally signed by four members of the select committee, namely: Messrs. Davis, of Maryland (American); Orr and Warner (Democrats); and Ritchie (Republican). Mr. Kelley, the Chairman (Republican), of New York, made a minority report dissenting and protesting from the action of his colleagues, for the reason that they had not proceeded according to the course indicated by parliamentary law in the case of implicated members.

The report in Gilbert's case was the first one reported, and at once several of his friends sought to have it rejected, taking the ground that it was merely the province of the committee to report all the evidence, leaving the House to apply the remedy in the case of the accused members; and further, that the committee, sitting in their star chamber, had "whittled" up witnesses (some of them deposed from the purloins of the city, and had established the reputation of certain members without giving them an opportunity of being heard in their own defense. To this it was replied that the resolution under which the committee was appointed directed them to report such action as in their judgment might seem proper, which they had done, without regard to personal relations and in accordance with the strict line of honorable duty. Mr. Triplett's name having been incidentally introduced by Mr. Grow, who said that he had been dismissed from office for "malfeasance," Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, made a prompt denial of the allegation. Mr. Triplett voluntarily resigned. Mr. Grow said that he made the statement on private information, but refused to give the name of his informant. And Col. Marshall said he had been acquainted with Captain Triplett well. He had practiced at the bar with him in Kentucky for years; and he knew that his character would favorably compare with that of any man on this floor. The object in endeavoring to malign Capt. Triplett was to destroy the power of his testimony before the committee; but as yet, the effort failed, most signally, the two Marshalls against a mere "say so" crushed the slander effectually. But while certain friends of the accused members sought to stave off the report, others of the Republican side differed from them, assuming the general ground that they ought to take a position by which they could stand before the country; that it was due to the accused that the report should be made, in order that they might defend themselves; whereas, if the report should be rejected, the members implicated would have no opportunity before the body for vindication.

The debate was sharp, rapid, and long continued; and, finally, it was agreed that all the reports should be printed, and their further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

In addition to the special reports, is a general one, signed by all the members of the committee, in the course of which they utter the following opinions: "From the testimony taken it appears that the general charges of corrupt combinations in Congress originate from men who expect to make money by creating the belief that such combinations exist. If they can cause it to be generally believed that it is necessary to use large sums of money to carry measures through Congress, it follows that somebody must be employed to apply it; and the man who knows most about corrupt combinations would be the one naturally sought for and employed, as broker to buy up the votes of members who had entered into such combinations. The broker in Congressional corruption would receive money to buy up the combination, and whether he puts the money in his own pocket or pays it to somebody else can never be known by the parties who furnish the money. They are all engaged in a criminal transaction, in which the broker has a decided advantage. His employers must be satisfied without an account, or with any account of his agency that he may choose to tender, and the probability is that, in addition to his own stipulated compensation, he will pocket the whole corruption fund."

The committee recommend the passage of a bill to protect the public against fraud; such a one as I several weeks ago said they would. Its object is to prevent combinations to effect the passage of or defeat measures before Congress, and prohibits persons from approaching members on the subjects of legislation before them; the offence to be considered a misdemeanor, and punished with fine and imprisonment. But such a bill cannot be passed during the present session.

The committee also say, relative to Simonton, the correspondent of the New York Daily Times, that his last answer before the committee was directly contrary to his previous testimony; from which it appears that, while occupying a seat as reporter on the floor of the House, he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under the promise of receiving a certain compensation if the bill passed; and that he also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, by which service he accepted a small compensation. In view of these facts, the committee report a resolution for his expulsion from the House as a reporter (or correspondent).

The entire subject will come up for consideration next Wednesday, and we may safely say, in advance, that there will be a stirring and exciting time.

Dress Hats, Louisville manufacture.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, is the place to get the cheapest and best Hats. Gents in want of elegant Dress Hats are invited to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. **J14Jeb**

CRISTADORO'S, WALKER'S, AND BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

W. W. TALBOT'S LADIES' CARAS, PURSES, AND PORT-MONETTES AT **W. W. TALBOT'S**. **J14Jeb**

[From the Ohio Cultivator.] SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BY JAS. D. LADD.

In order that sheep should go through the winter well, it is indispensable that they should commence it well. To secure this sine qua non, they must be carefully looked after during the fall or early winter. My experience and observation is, that more is lost for want of attention and a little expense during the 11th and 12th months (Nov. and Dec.), than any other portion of the year. The reason is, that sheep, when they are busied about many other things, put off the time of getting their stock into their winter quarters to the latest period that will possibly do; this we often do when we know that our flocks are losing flesh, but console ourselves that we will make it all up when we have them in comfortable shelters, and have more time to devote to them. This, however, is a fatal error, for one gallon of grain, with protection from the cold, drenching rains of autumn, will do as much good as a bushel given in the severity of mid-winter, after the poor creatures have shivered half their vitality away; in fact, if a sheep is kept in the fall, the crows are pretty sure to get his carcass before spring. If, however, by extra care he be made to worry along, undecided whether to live or die, until clipping time, he will then yield but a few ounces of wool, and go to summer pasture a skeleton. Ewes in this situation do not raise more than 20 per cent. of their lambs.

Sheep, like all other stock to be the most profitable, must be kept strong and healthy the year round. To do this, keep no more than you can give an ample range of good grass during summer, and comfortable shelters, with a liberal supply of wholesome food and drink, during winter.

Commencing with the spring of the year, my experience is, that it is best to divide your sheep, according to age, sex, and condition, into lots of from 50 to 80—in no case more than 100; clip off that portion of the wool upon which tag-locks collect, and, when you are sure that there is enough grass to keep them full, turn them out. In this latitude, this will be from the middle of the fourth month (April) till the middle of the fifth month (May), owing to the season. Allow them ten acres, with running water in it, for 80 head of grown sheep, or 50 ewes with young lambs, and salt them twice per week for one month, which will bring you to the time for washing and clipping.

To perform this interesting operation aright, take them to a running stream of soft water; put them in a crowded pen as close to the water as possible; have an able-bodied man to carefully throw them in, where two men should be standing in water 2½ to 3 feet deep, to see that they get thoroughly wet, and pass them directly to the shore, which should be on a level with the surface of the water, and covered with a thick sward of grass, or green sward. When you have passed the flock through, bring them again into the crowded pen, and let them stand about fifteen minutes. If possible, there should be a stream of water, from 10 inches to 2 feet wide and 3 inches thick, passing through a spout, and falling from 2 to 3 feet, into the water, where the two men stand. Now let the man in the pen commence putting in again, and the two in the water convey to the spout; place them under, and keep constantly turning them, so that the water shall not fall long on one portion of the body, and in two or three minutes the whole fleece will be white as cotton. Now take them carefully to the shore, support them a moment, until the great weight of water runs out of the wool, and they will be ready to travel back to their pasture, where they may remain three or four days, or until their wool is dry, when they should pass at once to the hands of the shearer, especially if the weather should be warm; as a very short time after they are once dry the wool rises enough to discolor the fleece. And although it does add to the weight, every judicious buyer will leave greasy clips, and pay more per lb. for clean wool of the same grade, knowing full well that it is more desirable for the manufacturer. Moreover, we hope you are all aiming to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

We shall not undertake to say how you shall arrange for shearing, or how the operation is best performed; many good shearers differ in their modus operandi. There is one matter that can now be conveniently attended to, which is worthy of consideration: have a pot of paint and a type (no matter what, a corn-cob answers very well if the marker understands the signification of the character), and mark each sheep, dividing them into three or more classes, as to quality and quantity of wool; then, when you have a surplus to dispose of, pick out the light shearers and sell them for what they will bring; thus you can always keep up a fair average weight of fleece; and, generally, you will increase it until you arrive at the maximum. These things all done, your flock will only need to be salted once per week during the summer, and to be changed occasionally from one range to another; for although, of an average season, ten acres of good pasture land, especially if covered with the native grasses, will support eighty sheep, yet I think there is a great advantage in having one more range than you have lots of sheep, to change them from one to another, so that they shall remain in the same enclosure more than six weeks at a time.

As soon as the pastures are injured by frost, place a few troughs in your field, which may be made by setting a board six inches wide, upon edge; lay one seven inches in width upon it, in such a position as to form a right-angle; nail the edges together; lay them on a level surface, with the base of the angle down; take two pieces of two inch stuff, eighteen inches long and twelve or fourteen inches wide; place them against the end, which are represented thus A, with one edge upon the level on which the trough rests, and the outer edge of the angle. This, you will perceive, will describe a right-angle triangle over; let the trough rest in the space cut out, placing the supports eighteen inches or two feet from the end, and drive three nine-penny nails through into them on each side; place the triangular pieces cut out in the ends, and secure them in the same way, and you have a cheap convenient trough, that, with some care in handling, will last a long time. Have enough of these in each field to allow twenty sheep to eat out of, twelve feet in length; and give them every morning half a bushel of oats, or three gallons of corn, to the hundred head, and it will fully supply the loss of the grass for one month; then, as the weather becomes more inclement, increase the amount of grain until you get equal to half a bushel of corn per hundred head. In the meantime during the second month of this feeding (which, in this latitude, will probably be from the 15th of the 11th mo. to the 15th of the 12 mo.), when a cold rain or snow squall is approaching, put them in shelter, and give them a little hay; let them remain until the storm is over. If you have to choose either horn of a dilemma, keep them from drinking 48 hours, rather than let them get soaked in a cold rain—the chilling wet will injure them much more than the suffering from thirst.

We have now come to the time that they should be put into winter quarters.

Your sheep-barn should be placed in a position protected on the north and west by higher ground, or a grove of timber, giving one side a southeastern exposure; upon this side have your yards, in which it is very desirable to have pure, running water. Opening into the yards have double doors, so that you can throw open a space, for ingress and egress, at least 12 feet wide—either 15 feet—or, in a large barn, about 20 feet; this allows a large number to pass abreast, and prevents injury from jamming against the sides. On this side, also, have as many windows as you conveniently can, for the admission of sunshine, of which you can have too much. Stock of all kinds do better, every way, to be so situated that the sun's rays can penetrate at least a portion of their apartments several hours of each fair day. I know the idea prevails, to a considerable extent, that stall-fed animals take on flesh faster in a dark stable. I look upon it as a popular error, brought about by the fact that, in shutting out all light, the animal is protected from causes of excitement that might, otherwise, come within the range of his vision. This desirable object can be attained, without depriving them of the luxury of sunshine, simply by placing the windows higher than they can raise their heads. Dr. E. K. Kane, in his arctic voyage, describes his admission into a small spot of sunlight after the dreary darkness of an arctic winter, to be like bathing in perfumed water. Doubtless many a poor beast has felt a degree of the same sensation, when coming out of long confinement in a dark stable.

I have found it most convenient to feed grain in the yards and long food in the barn. To this end,

place the triangular troughs, heretofore described, in the yards; place the racks in the barn so as to divide the space into parts of a convenient size for the different lots of sheep; which should remain divided as much as they were in the summer. When you commence feeding in the morning; place the grain in the troughs; open the doors to their greatest capacity; when the sheep have passed out; close them; go in and put the hay in the racks. If the day is fair and mild, open the doors and leave them for the stock to pass in and out at pleasure until evening; if cold and stormy, close them until time to commence feeding in the evening, then turn out, and, while you are filling the racks, they will have an opportunity to drink if there is water in the yard; then turn in and close up for the night. Thus continue with as much regularity as possible, keeping the shelter dry and clean by frequent litterings with straw, the stubbles left in the racks, &c.; allowing one half bushel of corn or one bushel of oats per one hundred head per week, with as much hay as they will eat without wasting it, until the time of spring pasture. Then follow the directions herein given until you have your clip of wool ready for market, and I will guarantee you get your money back with interest.

SOFT HATS of every description, style, and quality for sale low by **PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,** 455 Main st. **J14Jeb**

MARTIN & PENTON.

56 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

DRY GOODS.

OSNABURGS of all kinds: Heavy and fine brown Cottons; Super and cheap bleached do; Fronting and Shirting Linens; Flannels of every variety; Plaid Cottons and Checks for Servants; Handsome styles of cheap Calicoes; Cheap figured De Laines; Super plain do; Embroideries of every kind; Dress and plain Handkerchiefs; Bombazines, Lustres, and Le Laines; De Beiges, Ginghams, and Plaids.

CLOAKS AT COST.

A few only on hand, which we offer at bargain.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain Jacquet, Cambric, and Nainsook; Plaid Swiss, Jacquet and do; Striped do, do do do; Dainty, India Towel, and Lawns.

HOOP SKIRTS.

In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent out to the ladies who desire it.

MARTIN & PENTON, 56 Fourth st. Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co. **J14Jeb**

CAPS.—New styles just received and sale at very low prices by **PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,** 455 Main st. **J14Jeb**

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, very light and of extra quality and finish, for sale by **PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,** 455 Main st. **J14Jeb**

FUR GLOVES in great variety at **PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S**, 455 Main st. **J14Jeb**

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by **CRUMP & WELSH**, 84 Fourth st., near Market. **J14Jeb**

N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and accuracy at lowest rates.

Valentines for 1857.

C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Valentines for the coming season, which we respectfully call your attention and solicit your order. Our terms are usual credit. Sales positive. None sent on commission. We stock and sell all the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5 cents to \$5, including a great variety of Comic Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Motives, and Stationery of every kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to **C. HAGAN & CO.** Packages of Valentines of \$1 to \$20 can be sent by mail, with an additional expense to the buyer of one cent each. **J14Jeb**

Magic Watches.

We have on hand a large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, made in the richest and most elegant style, which we are prepared to offer to those in want of time-keepers at such prices as to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see. **JOHN KITTS & CO.,** Main st. **J19Jeb**

Dissolution.

THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of **CRUTCHER & MILLER** has been dissolved by mutual consent, James L. Crutcher having sold his interest to Jno. A. Miller, who withdraws from the concern. Jno. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation. **JAMES L. CRUTCHER, JNO. A. MILLER.**

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Partnership.

JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business **JOHN P. SEEVERS** and **WILSON B. MORROW**, and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK AND VARIETY, and NOTION business under the style of **JNO. A. MILLER & CO.**, and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Brother (up stairs), where all who please to see the friends and customers of the old concern. **JNO. A. MILLER.** Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

JNO. A. MILLER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK AND VARIETY GOODS AND NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Brother (up stairs). **J14Jeb**

FUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.** **J14Jeb**

A FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND FITCH FURS on hand, which we will close out at a bargain. **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.** **J14Jeb**

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and durable, are to be had of **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.** **J14Jeb**

FUR MANTILLAS are much the warmest, cheapest and most durable wrappings that a lady can buy, and **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.** are selling them at lower prices than cloth can be had at. **J14Jeb**

SILK PLUSH CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS, as comfortable as Fur and much cheaper, to be had of **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.** **J14Jeb**

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at **HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S**. **J14Jeb**

"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST"—This celebrated Dress Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business. **J14Jeb**

Gold Medal Piano-Fortes.

MANUFACTURED BY STEINWAY & SONS.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent in Southwest, 539 Main street.

Just received from the manufacturer a splendid assortment of these justly celebrated instruments. They have been awarded the first prize gold medal at the Crystal Palace (American Institute Fair), New York, in 1855 and 1856, and also at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in 1856. The best makers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Among the judges were the first musical talent in this country, including Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, Wollenhaupt, and others, who declare them to be the best square Piano-Fortes ever made in this country.

These instruments I fully warrant to stand in any climate, to be played of me, with or without iron frame, at the manufacturers' prices.

Persons wishing a superb instrument should call and see those at my warehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky. **J14Jeb**

Second-hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange at the full value.

New Books and New Supplies.

THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1.25.

THE Adventures of a Young Diplomatist, by Henry Wickoff, author of My Courtship and its Consequences. Price \$1.25.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen—in a series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$3.

Christian Evidences, by Jas. Challin. Price 40 cents.

The Gospel and its Elements, by Jas. Challin. Price 40c.

The Family Companion, or a Book of Sermons on Various Subjects, both doctrinal and practical, by Eljah Goodwin. Price \$1.

Which, the light or the Left Price \$1.25.

These, together with many other late works of the day may be had of **CRUMP & WELSH**, 84 Fourth street, near Market. **J14Jeb**

Walker's Exchange Restaurant.

SHELL OYSTERS.—2,000 Prime's Bay Shell Oysters, very luscious and in prime order, just received this morning, by the American Express Company.

JOHN CANN & CO., Third street. **J14Jeb**

BOYS' YOUTHS, AND GENTS' TRAVELING caps, of all styles, and DRESS CAPS, of cloth, plush, and velvet, just received and for sale low by **PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,** 455 Main st. **J14Jeb**

GLYCERINE CREAM AND **PATY'S COLL CREAM**, for chapped hands, for sale at **W. W. TALBOT'S**, 38 Fourth st. **J14Jeb**

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, wishing on account of the feeble state of his health to make such change in his business as would afford him a life of more activity, a short time ago advertised his stock for sale at cost; but, owing to failure in finding business suitable to his wishes, was compelled to re-pledge his stock to **JEWELL & CO.**, who, by recent receipt, is full and complete, which he now offers and will positively sell at **COST PRICES**, having made arrangements to change his business satisfactorily. To all desiring to do so, he directs them to call at No. 46½ E. side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 o'clock for themselves. **(220 b3m)** A. FRENZ.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR all diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Urinary, and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE WORLD! It cures all Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OBSTRUCTIONS

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC GONORRHEA, STRUTURES, GLEET,